Department of State and
Regional Development

New South Wales Regional Labour Force Profiles

South Sydney Subregion

CONTENTS

MAPS **3**

ABOUT THIS PROFILE **5**

GLOSSARY **7**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **8**

A: SIZE AND COMPOSITION **9**

Population 9
Size of the labour force 9
Employment 9
Unemployment 9
The Subregion as a place of employment 9
Employment by occupation: place of work vs place of residence 10
Place of employment by industry: LGAs within subregion 11

B: SKILLS **12**

Employment by occupation 12
Employment by industry 13
Educational attainment 14
Study fields 15
School qualifications 16
Languages 17

C: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY **19**

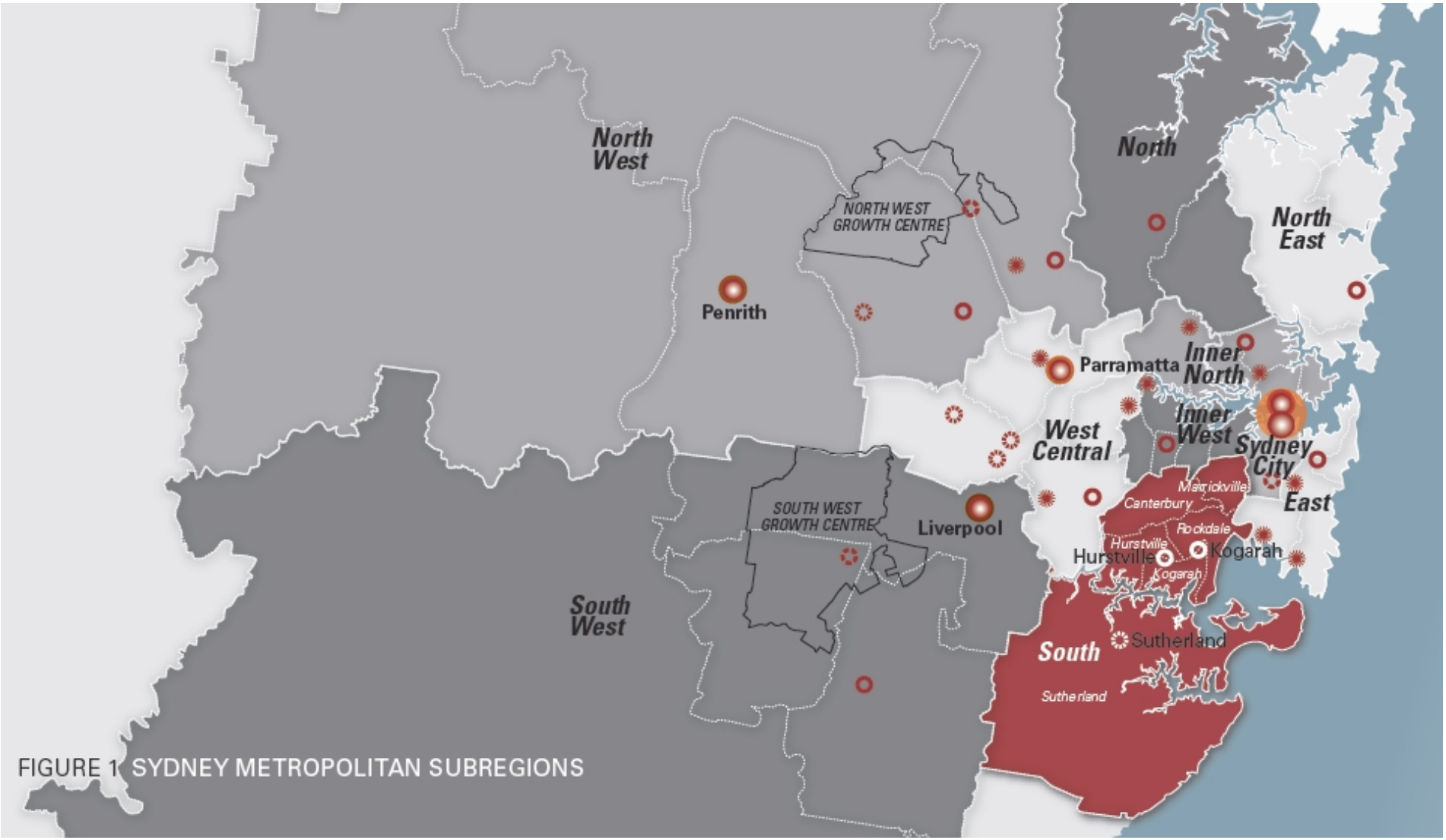
Participation rate 19
Part-time employment 19
Unemployed people: type of work sought 19
Assumed underutilisation 20
Hours worked by occupation: worked less than 25 hours 21
Students 22

APPENDIX 1 ..... **23**

Statistical tables: all subregions 23

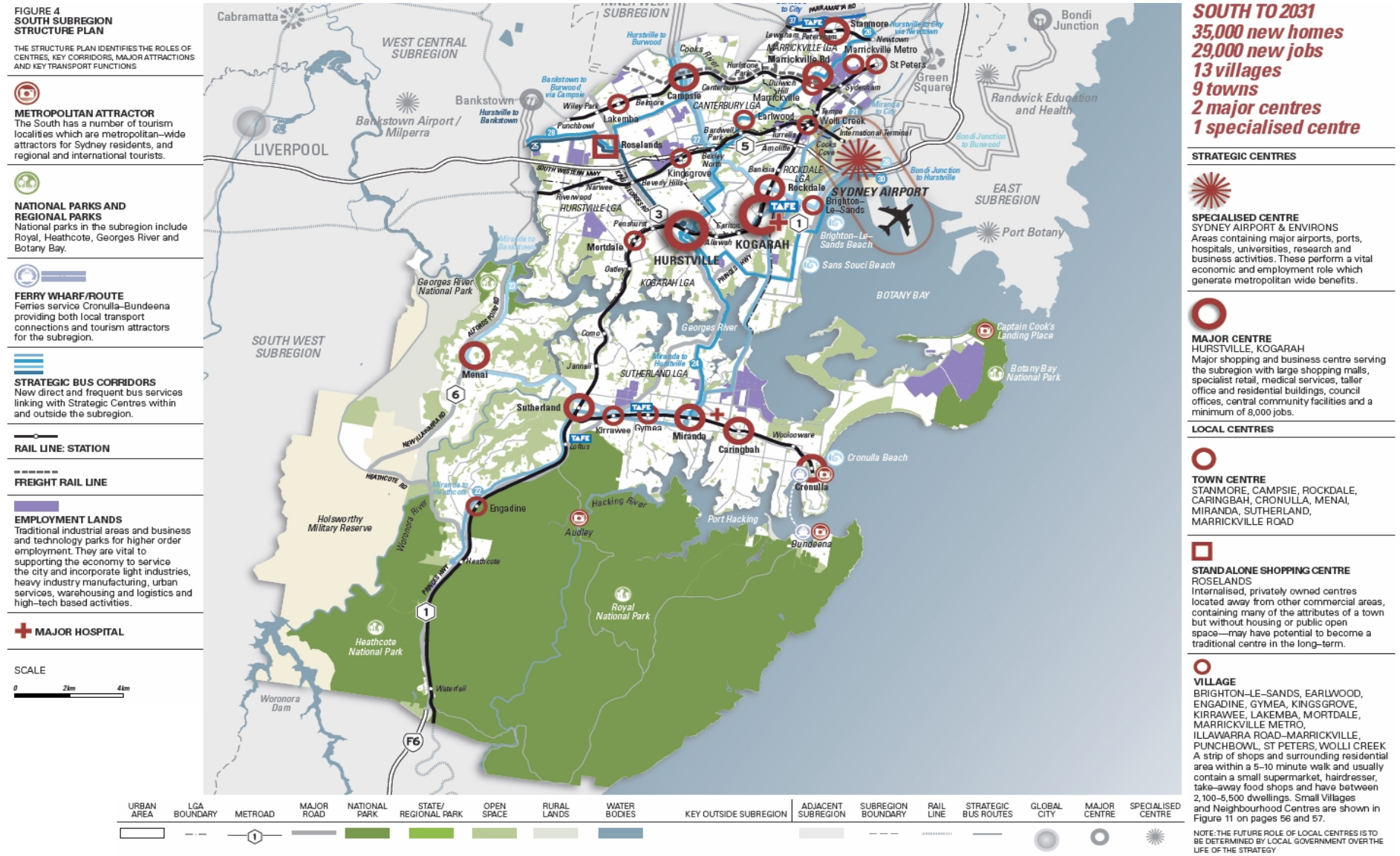
MAPS

FIGURE 1: SYDNEY METROPOLITAN SUBREGIONS



NSW Department of Planning South Draft Subregional Strategy 2007/08

FIGURE 2: SOUTH METROPOLITAN SUBREGION



NSW Department of Planning South Draft Subregional Strategy 2007/08

ABOUT THIS PROFILE

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to better understand the skills and labour make-up of the South Metropolitan Subregion (the subregion) as part of the broad goal of achieving economic development objectives, such as attracting and retaining investment and fostering job growth.

State Plan priorities P1 (increased investment) and E3 (jobs closer to home) are supported by the contribution this profile makes to the evidence base for policy.

This profile outlines the labour force characteristics of the subregion. The subregion is made up of the following local government areas (LGAs):

- Sutherland Shire
- St George
- Marrickville
- Canterbury

The profile looks at the size of the labour force, skills, and labour availability and capacity in the subregion.

Data source

Data in this profile is sourced from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The Census provides the most accurate and detailed picture of the labour force.

The profile focuses on the labour characteristics of subregions, which usually take many years to change in essence. This iteration of the profile does not include information from the quarterly ABS Labour Force Survey, which is not always compatible with the subregions in this profile series and does not cover the range of labour market aspects available from the Census.

Reference period

All data in this profile refers to the position as at August 2006. Specifically, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August 2006 and labour data generally pertains to the 'last week' prior to Census night. The labour force status of a person is also derived by looking at whether work was sought in the 'last four weeks' prior to Census night.

Presentation of results

The profile compares labour force indicators in South to the Sydney average and indicates its position among Sydney metropolitan subregions.

The subregions covered in these profiles are consistent with the planning areas in the "City of Cities" Metropolitan Strategy, which sets out the framework and growth strategy for employment, transport, infrastructure and housing in Sydney. The metropolitan area of Sydney has been arranged into 11 subregions that combine local government areas with similar issues and challenges.

The profile looks at labour indicators in both proportional and absolute terms. For example, the profile provides data on both the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed people. South's position, relative to other Sydney subregions, is expressed in terms of quartiles (divisions of 25%). The first quartile represents a position in the top 25% of subregions and the fourth quartile represents a position in the bottom 25% of subregions. Quartile analysis allows for a top level understanding of how the subregion's labour force relates to the other subregions in Sydney.

Statistical tables of all regions by labour force characteristic are provided in the appendix to the report to allow readers to view and compare all subregions.

More information

The Census provides a rich dataset of demographic information. This profile is intended as an introduction to the labour force of the subregion and may point to specific areas of further investigation.

The profile is based on broad level data that is readily available in standard tables. More detailed data is available. Data can be provided at more detailed categories for items including industry, occupation, age and sex, which can focus analysis to a greater degree. Tables can also be customised to include different cross-tabulation of variables than those presented in standard tables.

Business Information Unit
Department of State and Regional Development
September 2008

GLOSSARY

Employed, worked part-time	Worked less than 35 hours in the last week.
Employed, worked full-time	Worked 35 hours or more in the last week
Field of Study – society and culture	Includes law and economics, as well as humanities disciplines.
Labour Force	Number of persons over 15 years who are either employed or are unemployed and looking for work.
Metropolitan Subregion	The composition of Sydney subregions is set out by the NSW Department of Planning. Further information on the subregions can be found in the publication *City of Cities – A Plan for Sydney's Future.*
Participation Rate	Employed plus unemployed (labour force) as a proportion of the total population aged 15 plus.
Proportions, totals and "inadequately described/not stated" categories	Inadequately and not stated categories are excluded in the derivation of proportions. For example, the unemployment rate is derived as (number unemployed/number employed and employed) – the number of persons whose labour force status is not stated or inadequately described is excluded from the total labour force. Similarly, all totals in tables, unless indicated otherwise, exclude inadequately described and not stated figures.
Underutilisation (assumed)	A measure of potentially unused labour capacity. The number of underutilised persons is the sum of unemployed and part-time employed persons. It is assumed in this profile that all part-time employees are able and willing to work full-time. This assumption is necessary because it is not possible to readily identify part-time workers who are unable or unwilling to work more hours from standard Census tables.
Usual Residence/Place of employment	Most of the data in this profile is based on the usual residence of persons to reflect the labour available in the subregion. In contrast, data for place of work is based on the location of persons' workplace. The different bases allow a comparison of the labour available in the subregion and the number of people who work in the subregion.
% pts	Percentage points. The simple difference between two percentage values, for example, the difference between 7.5% and 6.5% is 1% pt.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Size and composition

The South subregion (South) has the second largest labour force in Sydney. As a result of its size, the subregion ranks in the top quartile not only for the number of employed and unemployed people, but for almost all other labour force indicators included in this profile.

The unemployment rate in South is 4.9%, which is 0.4% pts lower than the Sydney average and places the subregion in the middle rank.

South is the largest net exporter of workers in Sydney, with the number of people who work in the subregion equal to about 50% of the employed people who live in the subregion. South is also a significant net exporter of workers in every major occupation group.

Skills

The proportion of workers in each major occupation group is broadly similar to the Sydney average, with the subregion ranked highest for the concentration of workers in sales (rank 2/11) and clerical and administrative services (rank 3/11). In absolute terms, the subregion is in the first quartile among subregions for the numbers of workers in the majority of occupational groups.

Similarly, South is in the first quartile for the numbers of workers in all the major industry divisions with the exception of mining and agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, in concentration terms, South is only in the first quartile for the proportion of transport, postal and warehousing workers. The proportion of workers in other industries is largely similar to that of Sydney as a whole.

South is the middle rank of subregions for the proportion of people with tertiary qualifications. However, the number of people with tertiary qualifications in South is in the first quartile of subregions for each level of tertiary qualification. The picture is similar for the qualification fields, with South ranking in the second or third quartile for the proportion of students in each study field, and ranking in the first quartile for the numbers of students in each field of study.

Over 180,000 South residents speak another language and speak English well or very well, which equates to 30% of the total population. This is 5% pts higher than the proportion in Sydney as a whole. The top languages in South are Chinese languages, Greek and Arabic.

Labour participation and capacity

South has a participation rate of 65.5%, which is slightly lower than that of Sydney. The participation profile of South includes a higher proportion of part-time workers compared to Sydney, and over 81,600 part-time workers – the second highest number in Sydney. While the underutilisation rate is very close to the Sydney average, South has the second highest number of underutilised people as a result of the large number of part-time workers.

South is home to more tertiary students than any other subregion in Sydney, with nearly 50,000 tertiary students. The subregion is in the first quartile for the number of both full-time and part-time students.

A: SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Population

The total population over 15 years of age in South is 510,477 people, which is 15.4% of the total population of Greater Metropolitan Sydney (Sydney) over 15 years.

Size of the labour force

The size of the total labour force is the total number of people over the age of 15 who are employed and unemployed people looking for work.

There are 310,735 people in the South labour force and this puts it in the first quartile of subregions in Sydney (rank 2/11).

Employment

The number of people who are working as a proportion of people who want to work in South is 95.1% (Table 1.1). This is close to the Sydney employment rate of 94.7% and in the third quartile of Sydney subregions (rank 6/11).

Table 1.1

	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Employed	95.1	94.7	6	295,527	1,903,525	2

There are 295,527 people employed in South, and this puts it in the first quartile of subregions for this category (rank 2/11) (Table 1.1).

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for South is 4.9%, 0.4% pts lower than the Sydney unemployment rate of 5.3% and in the middle rank of Sydney subregions (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2

	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Unemployed	4.9	5.3	6	15,208	106,490	3

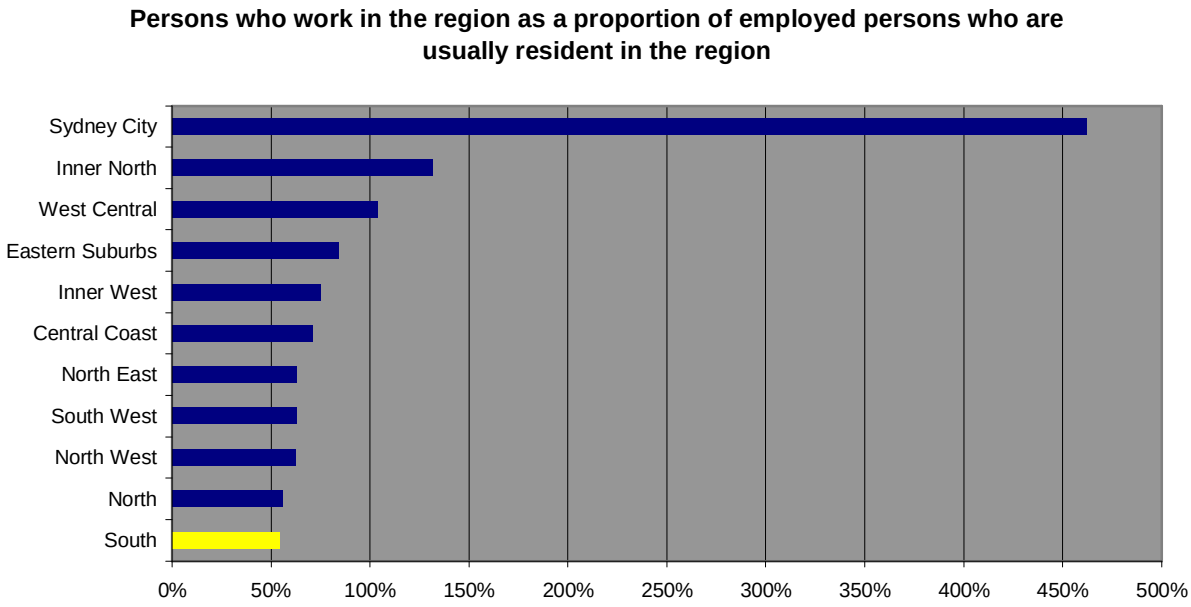
There are 15,208 unemployed people in South, putting it in the first quartile of subregions for this category (rank 3/11) (Table 1.2). This is an unsurprising result given the size of the total labour force in the South subregion.

The Subregion as a place of employment

This section is based on a comparison of where people live and where people work. This comparison highlights whether a subregion draws workers from other subregions or supplies workers to other subregions. This profile does not include 'journey to work' data, which reveals exactly how many people in the subregion work outside the subregion. Nevertheless, this comparison provides useful information on the 'net trade' in employment between the subregion and external areas.

The number of people who work in South is just over half the number of employed people who are usually resident in the area. The subregion is the largest net exporter of employed people among Sydney subregions in both proportionate and absolute terms (Figure 1.3).

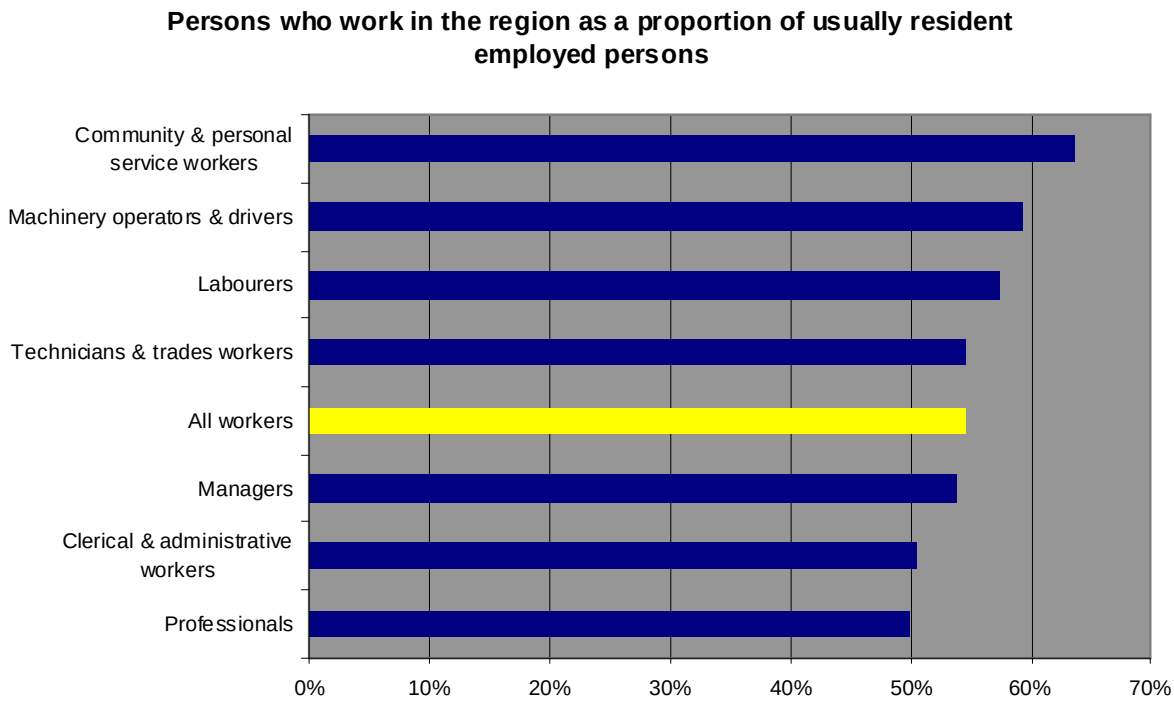
Figure 1.3



Employment by occupation: place of work vs place of residence

South is a large net exporter of all major occupation groups. The number of people who work in the area as a proportion of the number of people who live in the area, is no greater than two thirds across any occupation group (Figure 1.4, Table 1.5).

Figure 1.4



The South subregion comprises a very large area and population relative to other subregions. However, there is no large business centre in the South subregion commensurate with the overall subregion's size, and hence there appears to be no significant clustering of workers within the subregion, resulting in the net export of workers in all the major occupational groups.

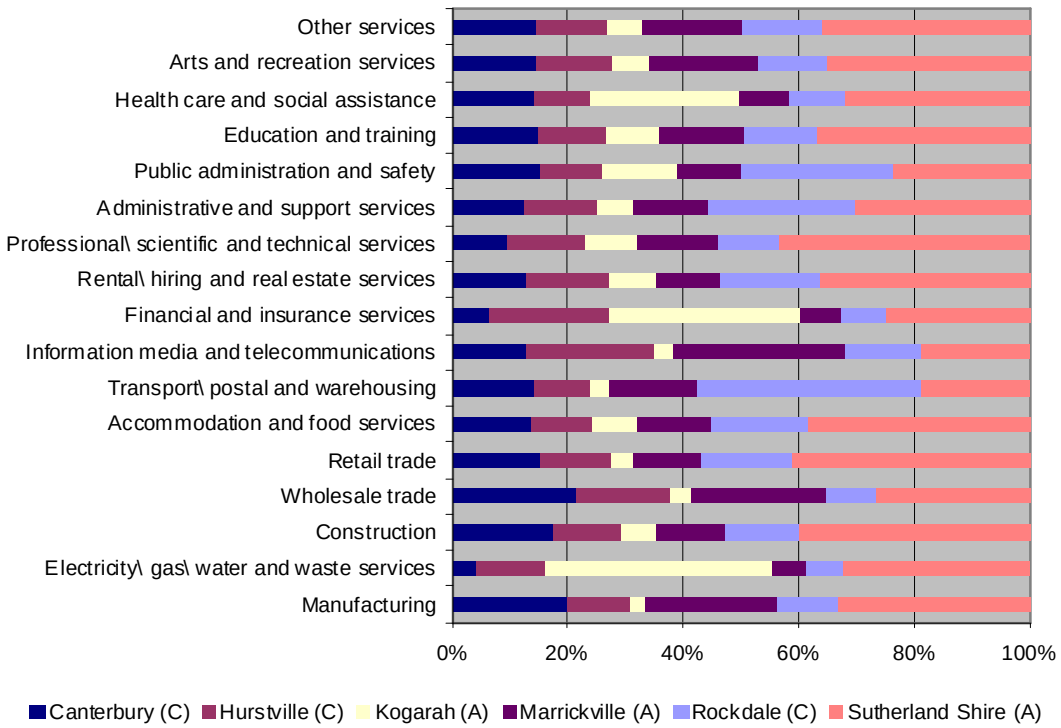
Table 1.5

Occupation	Work in South	Live in South	Difference	
			%	Persons
Managers	19,667	36,603	-46.3	-16,936
Professionals	32,754	65,728	-50.2	-32,974
Technicians and trades workers	21,661	39,636	-45.4	-17,975
Community and personal service workers	15,623	24,562	-36.4	-8,939
Clerical and administrative workers	26,361	52,263	-49.6	-25,902
Sales workers	19,360	29,214	-33.7	-9,854
Machinery operators and drivers	10,142	17,092	-40.7	-6,950
Labourers	13,767	24,050	-42.8	-10,283

Place of employment by industry: LGAs within subregion

Sutherland is the biggest LGA in the subregion and dominates employment in 12 of the 17 industries shown. Sutherland has at least 40% of employment in the professional, scientific and technical services, retail trade and construction industries.

Place of employment by region: South LGAs



Kogarah has the largest share of employment in the finance and insurance services and Rockdale leads employment in the transport, postal and warehousing industry. Marrickville has the largest share of employment in information media and communications.

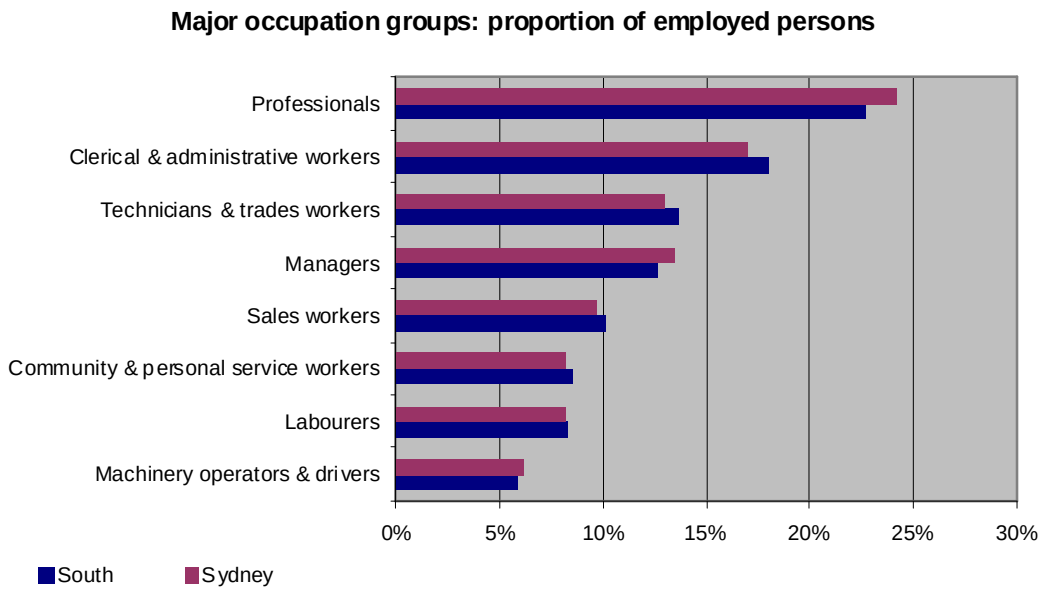
B: SKILLS

Employment by occupation

Professionals make up the largest occupation group in South, accounting for 22.7% of total employed people (Figure 2.1). This is below the figure for Sydney (24.3%) and the subregion is in the third quartile of subregions for the proportion of professionals (rank 7/11).

South is in the first quartile of subregions for the proportion of resident sales workers (10.1% of total employees by occupation and ranked 2/11) and the proportion of clerical and administrative workers (18.1% and ranked 3/11).

Figure 2.1



The subregion is in the first quartile for the number of resident employees in all occupation groups except for machinery operators and drivers (rank 4/11) (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2

Occupation	South %	Sydney %	South % rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons rank
Managers	12.7	13.5	7	36,602	250,976	2
Professionals	22.7	24.3	7	65,730	452,283	1
Technicians & trades workers	13.7	13.0	5	39,636	241,725	2
Community & personal service workers	8.5	8.2	5	24,567	152,711	2
Clerical & administrative workers	18.1	17.1	3	52,258	318,013	2
Sales workers	10.1	9.7	2	29,210	181,401	2
Machinery operators & drivers	5.9	6.1	5	17,095	113,669	4
Labourers	8.3	8.2	5	24,047	153,457	3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**		**289,145**	**1,864,235**	

Employment by industry

The industry with the largest proportion of workers in South is retail, which accounts for 10.8% of all workers in the subregion. This is followed by heath care and social assistance (9.8% of workers) and manufacturing (9.3%) (Table 2.3, Figure 2.4).

Table 2.3

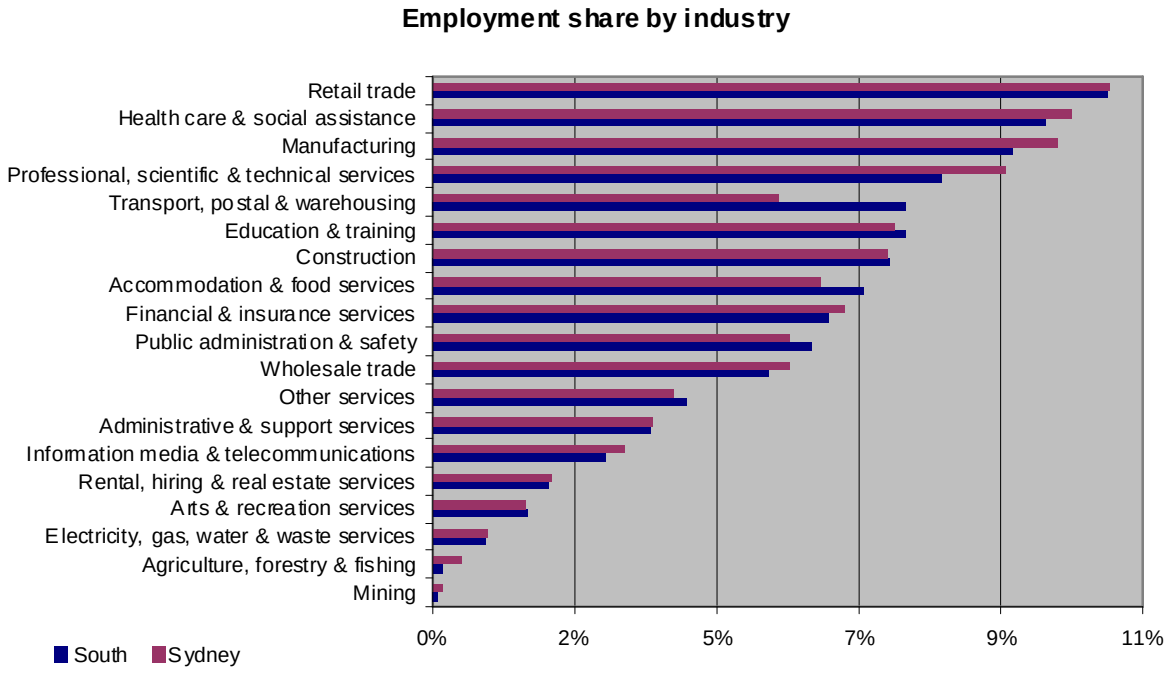
Industry	South %	Sydney %	South % rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons rank
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.2	0.5	10	442	8,559	6
Mining	0.1	0.2	10	238	3,162	5
Manufacturing	9.3	10.0	5	26,625	184,993	3
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	0.9	0.9	4	2,456	15,939	2
Construction	7.3	7.3	6	21,017	134,629	2
Wholesale trade	5.4	5.7	8	15,495	105,842	3
Retail trade	10.8	10.8	6	31,024	200,291	2
Accommodation & food services	6.9	6.2	4	19,797	115,027	1
Transport, postal & warehousing	7.6	5.5	2	21,780	102,512	1
Information media & telecommunications	2.8	3.1	7	8,012	56,857	1
Financial & insurance services	6.3	6.6	7	18,199	122,164	1
Rental, hiring & real estate services	1.9	1.9	8	5,371	35,116	2
Professional, scientific & technical services	8.2	9.2	7	23,449	169,351	2
Administrative & support services	3.5	3.5	7	10,060	64,878	2
Public administration & safety	6.0	5.7	5	17,365	105,692	2
Education & training	7.6	7.4	5	21,726	136,623	2
Health care & social assistance	9.8	10.2	7	28,228	189,211	2
Arts & recreation services	1.5	1.5	6	4,394	27,698	1
Other services	4.1	3.9	5	11,672	71,302	2

The South is ranked in the middle quartiles for the concentration of workers in most industries. South has a high concentration of workers relative to the Sydney average in the transport, postal and warehousing industry (ranked 2/11). No other industry is ranked in the top quartile (Table 2.3).

The industries for which South's proportion of workers is in the bottom quartile of subregions are mining (0.1% of total workforce and ranked 10/11 subregions) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (0.2%, rank 10/11).

In terms of absolute numbers, South is in the first quartile of subregions for all industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing, and mining (Table 2.3).

Figure 2.4



Educational attainment

The proportion of people over 15 years of age in South that have attained a non-school qualification is 56.3%, which is 1% pt below the proportion in Sydney of 57.3% and places the subregion in the middle quartiles (rank 7/11) (Table 2.5).

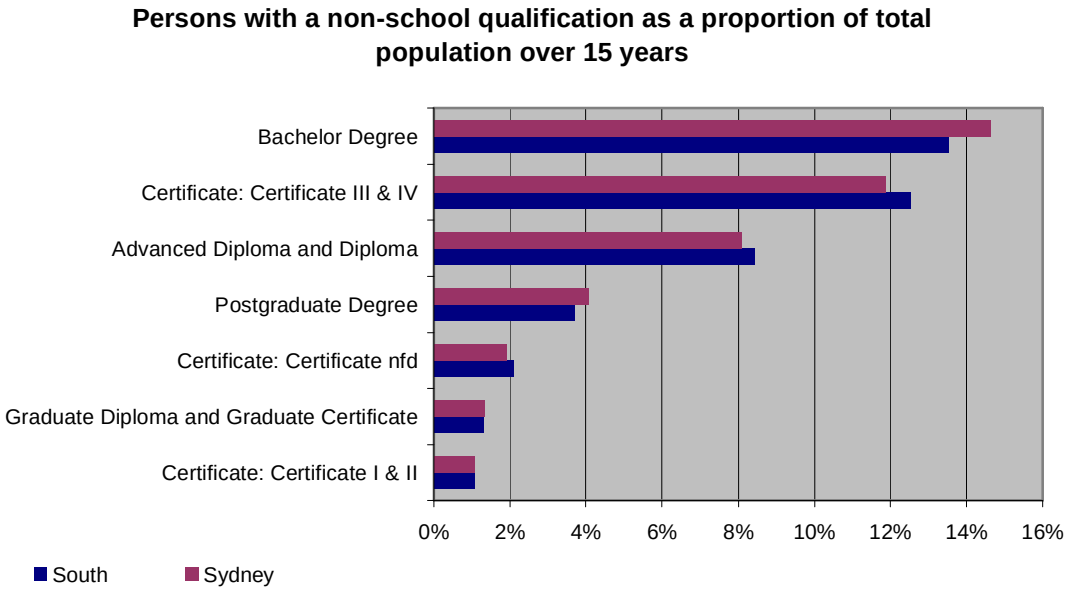
Table 2.5

Qualification	South %	Sydney %	South % rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons rank
Postgraduate Degree	3.7	4.1	7	18,882	134,905	2
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1.3	1.3	7	6,629	44,347	1
Bachelor Degree	13.5	14.6	7	69,051	484,227	1
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	8.4	8.1	5	43,009	267,647	2
Certificate: Total	15.7	14.9	5	80,145	493,123	2
Bachelor Degree or Higher	18.5	20.0	7	94,562	663,479	1
Certificate or Diploma	24.1	23.0	5	123,154	760,770	2
Total non-school qualification[(1)]	56.3	57.3	7	287,310	1,897,509	2

(1) Includes non-stated and inadequately described

The proportion of people in South whose highest qualification is a bachelor's degree or higher or certificate or diploma are in the middle quartiles (ranked 7/11 and 5/11 respectively).

Figure 2.6



South is in the first quartile of subregions for the number of people with tertiary qualifications in each award category (Table 2.5). Overall, South is ranked 2/11 for the number of residents with a non-school qualification.

Study fields

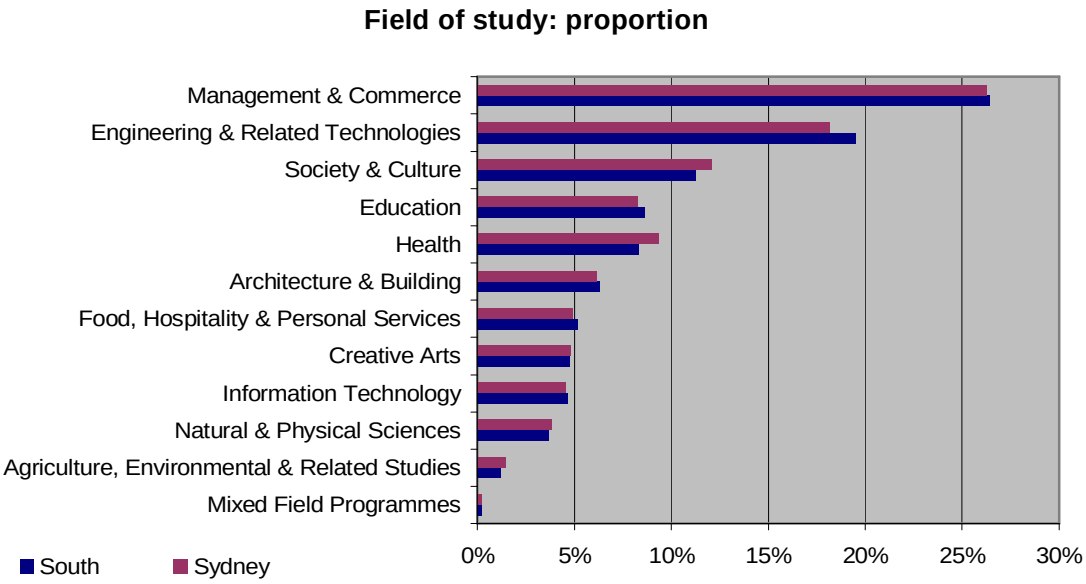
The most popular field of study completed by residents of South is management and commerce, which accounts for 26.4% of all qualifications awarded, followed by engineering and related technologies with 19.5% (Figure 2.8).

Table 2.7

Qualification	South %	Sydney %	South % rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons rank
Natural & Physical Sciences	3.7	3.8	8	8,263	56,618	1
Information Technology	4.7	4.6	5	10,554	67,437	2
Engineering & Related Technologies	19.5	18.2	5	44,072	268,334	2
Architecture & Building	6.3	6.2	6	14,169	91,091	2
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies	1.2	1.4	6	2,630	21,138	2
Health	8.3	9.3	8	18,831	137,701	2
Education	8.6	8.3	6	19,427	122,074	2
Management & Commerce	26.4	26.3	7	59,693	388,300	1
Society & Culture	11.2	12.1	7	25,396	178,193	1
Creative Arts	4.7	4.8	6	10,720	71,311	1
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	5.2	4.9	5	11,692	72,410	2
Mixed Field Programmes	0.2	0.2	4	532	3,118	2

In proportionate terms, South is not ranked in the top or bottom quartile for any area of study. The highest proportion of completed qualifications in South, relative to Sydney, is in the field of engineering and related technologies.

Figure 2.8



In absolute number terms, South is in the first quartile for the number of qualified people in each major study field (Table 2.7).

School qualifications

77.7% of all people over 15 years in South have completed schooling to Year 10 or higher, equal to the proportion for Sydney (Figure 2.10).

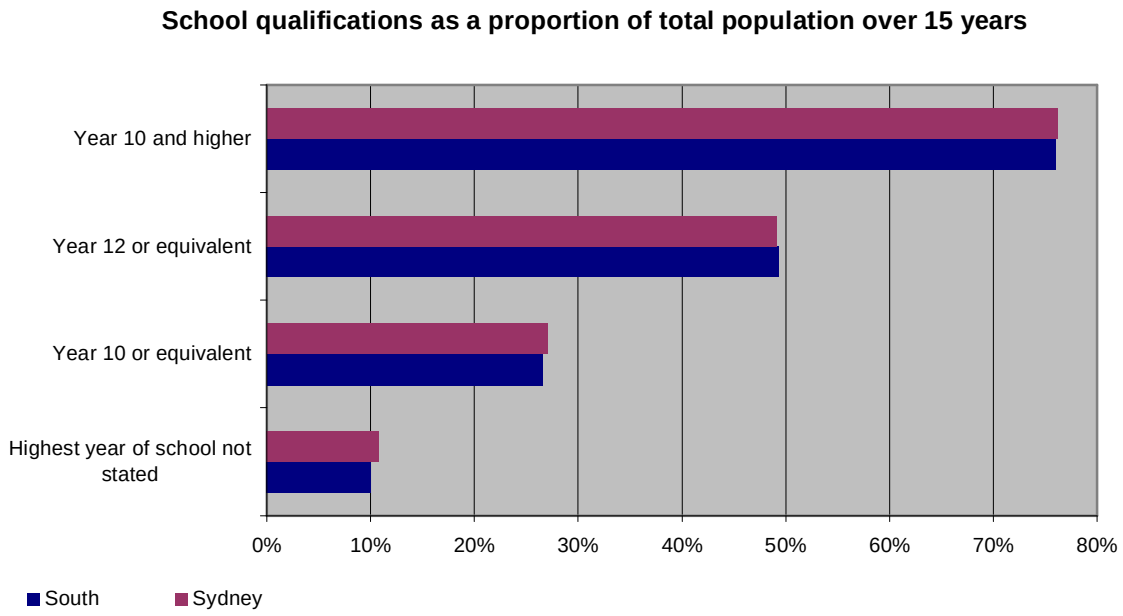
The proportion of people who have completed Year 12 or equivalent is 50.5%, which is close to the figure for Sydney (50.1%). Similarly, the proportion of people in South that have completed schooling to Year 10 or equivalent (includes Year 11) is 27.2%, which is again very close to the figure for Sydney. Given these figures, it is unsurprising that the proportion of students who have completed Year 10 and go on to complete Year 12 in South is the same as the Sydney average.

Table 2.9

Qualification	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% rank	Persons	Persons	Persons rank
Year 10 and higher	75.9	76.1	7	387,675	2,523,109	2
Year 10 or equivalent	26.6	27.0	5	135,796	894,747	2
Year 12 or equivalent	49.3	49.1	7	251,879	1,628,362	1
Highest year of school not stated	10.1	10.8	6	51,422	357,930	2

There are around 390,000 people in South who have completed school to Year 10 or higher, and this places South in the first quartile of Sydney subregions (rank 2/11) (Table 2.9). The number of people who have completed Year 10 or equivalent in South is also in the first quartile of subregions (rank 2/11) (Table 2.9).

Figure 2.10



Languages

The proportion of total people who speak another language and speak English well or very well in South is 30.7% of the total population (Table 2.11). This proportion is higher than the proportion in Sydney (25.5%) and puts South in the first quartile of subregions (rank 3/11).

Table 2.11

Proficiency in English	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Speaks English only	61.4	68.7	9	360,197	2,636,010	2
Speaks another language and speaks English well/very well	30.7	25.5	3	180,172	977,380	2
Speaks another language and speaks English not well or not well at all	7.9	5.8	2	46,552	224,447	2
Speaks other language and speaks English total	38.6	31.3	3	226,724	1,201,827	2

There are over 180,000 people in South who speak another language and speak English well or very well (Table 2.11). South is ranked in the first quartile for the number of people who speak another language and speak English well or very well (rank 2/11).

The most popular languages spoken at home in South are Chinese languages, Greek and Arabic (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12

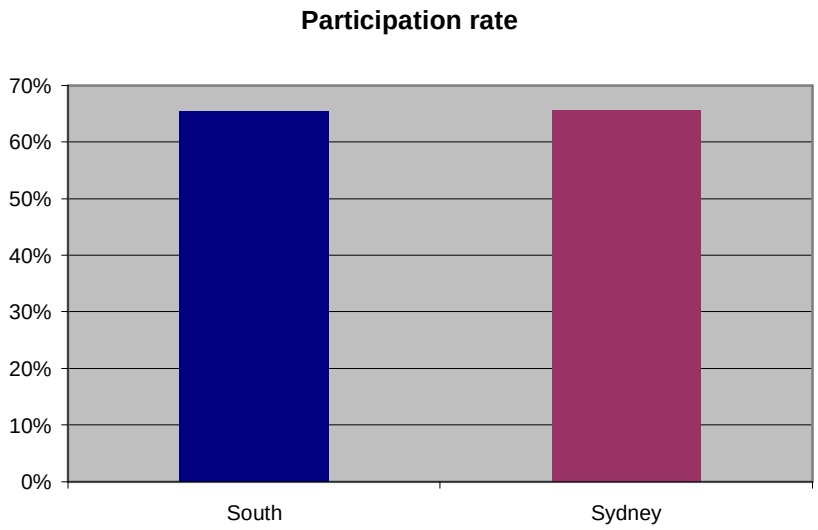
Languages	Speaks English only	Speaks other language and speaks English			Not stated	Total
		Very well or well	Not well or not at all	Total		
Speaks other language:						
Chinese languages:	..	35,455	16,523	51,978	446	52,424
Cantonese	..	18,132	8,975	27,107	211	27,318
Mandarin	..	15,946	6,938	22,884	203	23,087
Greek	..	30,813	7,390	38,203	392	38,595
Arabic	..	30,078	5,457	35,535	441	35,976
Italian	..	10,122	1,769	11,891	158	12,049
Macedonian	..	8,164	1,901	10,065	134	10,199
Vietnamese	..	6,037	3,363	9,400	101	9,501
Spanish	..	5,490	842	6,332	70	6,402
Portuguese	..	3,788	1,242	5,030	61	5,091
Indonesian	..	3,548	503	4,051	71	4,122
Total	**360,192**	**180,179**	**46,552**	**226,731**	**38,693**	**625,616**

C: LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY

Participation rate

The participation rate for South subregion is 65.5%. This is lower than the participation rate for Sydney, which is 65.6% (Figure 3.1). South has the ninth highest participation rate of subregions, and is in the bottom quartile for the labour force participation rate (rank 9/11).

Figure 3.1



Part-time employment

The proportion of employed people who are working part-time in South is 29.5%, above the proportion for Sydney (29.0%) (Table 3.2). This places South in the second quartile of subregions for the proportion of workers that are part-time workers (rank 4/11).

South is in the first quartile of subregions for the number of part-time workers in the subregion (rank 2/11).

Table 3.2

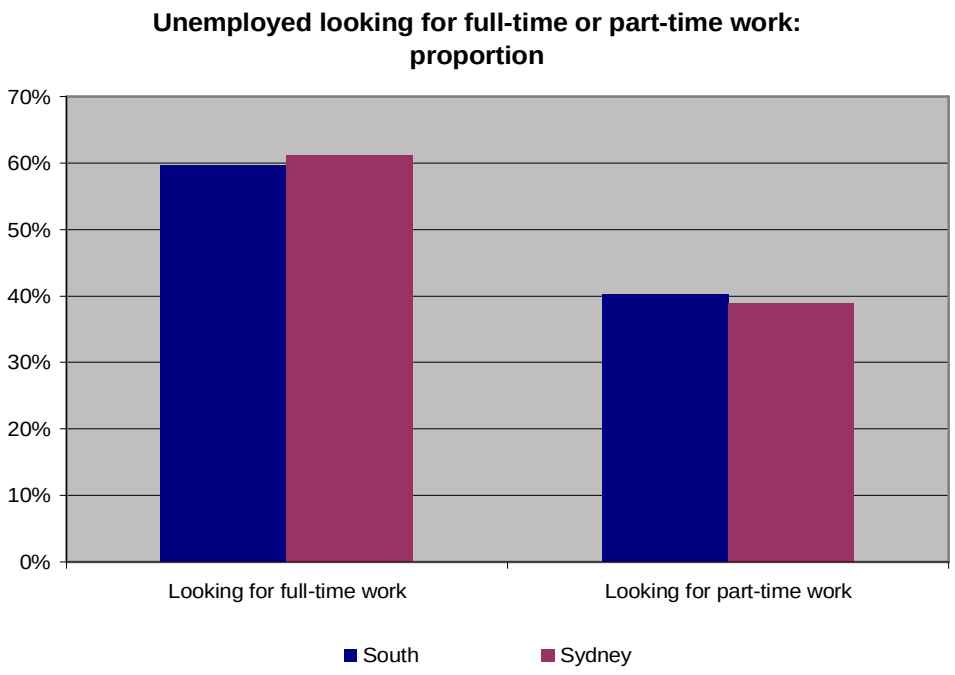
	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Part-time employment	29.5	29.0	4	81,626	516,784	2

Unemployed people: type of work sought

The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work in South is 59.8%, close to the proportion in Sydney (61.1%) (Figure 3.3). South is ranked in the second quartile for the proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work (rank 5/11).

The proportion of unemployed in South looking for part-time work is 40.2%, while for Sydney it is 38.9% (Figure 3.3). South is in the third quartile of subregions for the proportion of unemployed looking for a part-time job (rank 7/11).

Figure 3.3



The number of unemployed people looking for full-time work in South is around 9,000, which puts the subregion in the first quartile for this characteristic (rank 3/11). The number of unemployed people looking for part-time work in South is also in the first quartile of subregions (rank 3/11) (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4

	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Looking for full-time work	59.8	61.1	5	9,089	65,112	3
Looking for part-time work	40.2	38.9	7	6,119	41,378	3

Assumed underutilisation

Underutilisation is defined as the sum of unemployed and part-time workers who can work full-time in the labour force. Part-time workers are defined as people employed less than 35 hours per week. It is not possible from Census data to readily exclude part-time workers who do not want to work full-time. It is therefore assumed that all part-time workers are able and willing to work full-time.

The assumed underutilisation rate in South is 31.2%, which is very close to the Sydney average of 31.0% and in the first quartile by underutilisation rate (rank 5/11) (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5

	South	Sydney	South	South	Sydney	South
	%	%	% Rank	Persons	Persons	Persons Rank
Underutilisation	31.2	31.0	5	96,834	623,274	2

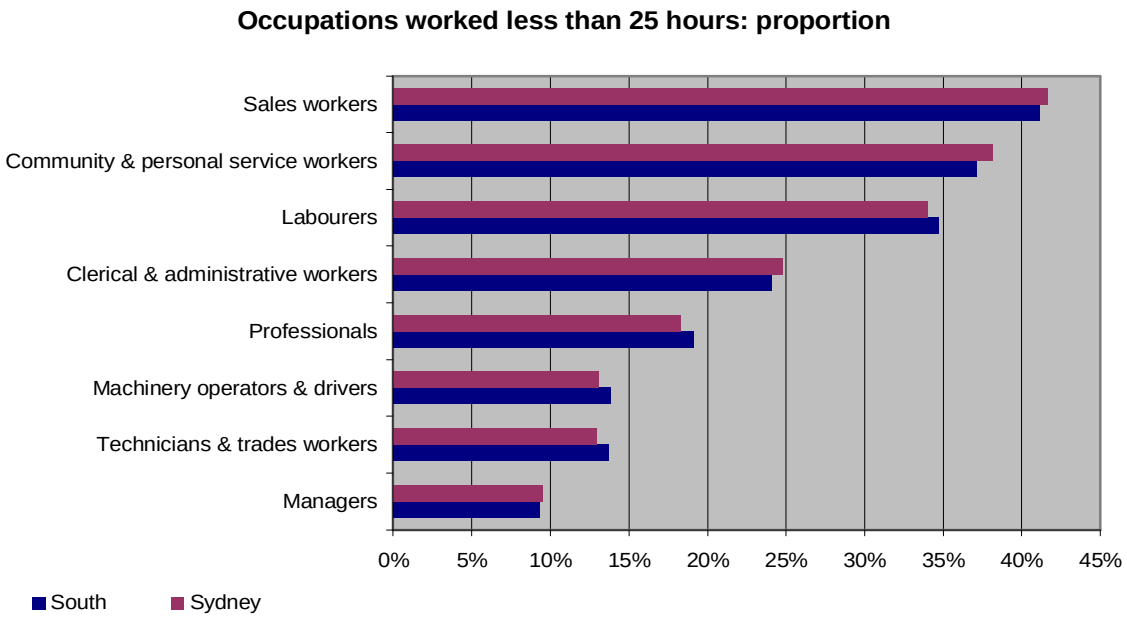
The number of underutilised people in South is almost 97,000 (first quartile, rank 2/11) (Table 3.5).

Hours worked by occupation: worked less than 25 hours

Overall, the proportion of workers employed for less than 25 hours per week in South (22.8%) is close to the proportion for Sydney (22.5%).

In South, most major occupation groups have a similar proportion of workers who work less than 25 hours per week compared to Sydney (Figure 3.6). All occupation groups have a proportion of workers working less than 25 hours within 1.1% pts of the proportion for Sydney.

Figure 3.6



In terms of absolute numbers, South is in the first quartile of subregions for the number of people in all occupation groups who work less than 25 hours (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7

Occupation: worked less than 25 hours	South %	Sydney %	South % rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons rank
Managers	9.3	9.5	7	3,346	23,311	2
Professionals	19.1	18.3	4	12,372	81,396	1
Technicians & trades workers	13.7	12.9	8	5,252	30,272	2
Community & personal service workers	37.1	38.2	8	8,840	56,556	2
Clerical & administrative workers	24.0	24.8	7	12,345	77,406	2
Sales workers	41.1	41.6	6	11,653	73,404	2
Machinery operators & drivers	13.8	13.1	8	2,274	14,337	3
Labourers	34.7	34.0	7	8,027	50,264	3
Total	**21.5**	**22.5**		**65,430**	**415,004**	

Students

The number of non-school students provides an indication of the pipeline of tertiary educated employees that could be available from a subregion.

Census statistics on the full/part-time status of students by educational institution should be treated with caution. The type of educational institution attended was not stated for a large proportion of total students, and the full/part-time status of these students could not be assigned to the type of institution they were attending.

South is in the third quartile of subregions for the number of tertiary students as a proportion of the population over 15 years (rank 6/11).

Overall South has over 48,000 tertiary students, and this puts the subregion in the first quartile of subregions for this characteristic (rank 1/11).

South has over 20,000 part-time students and over 25,000 full-time students, putting it in the first quartile for this characteristic (rank 2/11) (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8

Tertiary Students	South %	Sydney %	South % Rank	South Persons	Sydney Persons	South Persons Rank
Part-time students	4.3	4.4	6	22,146	144,207	2
Full-time students	5.0	4.9	7	25,315	163,968	2
Total tertiary students	9.4	9.4	6	48,221	312,339	1

APPENDIX 1

Statistical tables: all subregions